

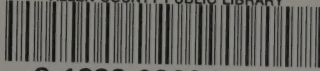






GEN

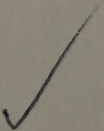
ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02924 3539

Gc 975.902 Sa11h

History of St. Augustine  
(under four flags)







# HISTORY OF FORT MARION

AND ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA  
UNDER FOUR FLAGS

THE LATEST AND  
MOST AUTHENTIC  
APPROVED HISTORY



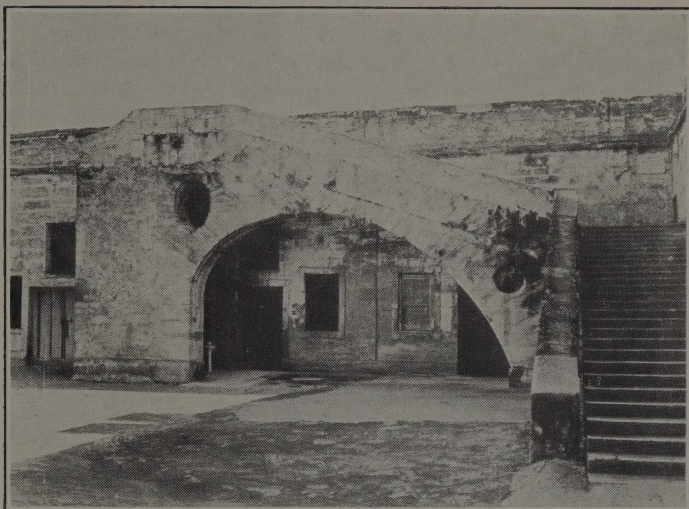
Allen County Public Library  
900 Webster Street  
PO Box 2270  
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270



GEN

# HISTORY OF ST. AUGUSTINE

(UNDER FOUR FLAGS)



The Ramp in Fort Marion—Famous Arch Without a Keystone

## CHRONOLOGY

Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon, 1513.

St. Augustine founded by Menendez, 1565.

Florida ceded to Great Britain in exchange for Cuba, 1762.

Re-ceded to Spain in exchange for Bahama Islands, 1784.

Treaty of Cession to United States, 1821.

Spanish Monument, in Plaza, erected in 1812.

Fort Marion (San Marco) begun before the close of the 17th Century Completed in 1756.

Old Slave Market, built in 1840 as public market.

City Gates, 1702-37.

Sea Wall, built 1835-37.

Old Cathedral, built in 1793-97; partly re-built after fire in 1887.

Post Office, Formerly Spanish Governor's Mansion.

COPYRIGHT

W. J. HARRIS COMPANY, Inc.

1936

## THE SHELL MOUND-BUILDERS

Ages ago, how long no one can say, but long centuries before the dawn of civilization on this continent, there dwelt in Florida the barbarous people who raised those immense heaps of refuse known as shell mounds.

The mound-builder raised his hut, hunted in the woods, fished in the waters, manufactured his rude implements of war and of the chase from shells found along the shores; ate of the birds and beasts and fish, and sometimes of men, and cast the bones, shells and other refuse around his home, forming in time a mound. Others came and dwelt beside him and their outcastings mingled. In time the refuse increased to such a degree that the people moved to the summit. One of the largest of these mounds, covering upwards of 30 acres and averaging some 20 feet in height, is located about 18 miles south of St. Augustine. The great extent of this mound testifies to the magnitude of the settlement and its great height to the lengthened period of its formation (estimated to have been at least ten thousand years). Implements from these mounds now in the rooms of the Historical Society have been pronounced by scientists to be at least six thousand years old.

From where the shell mound-builder came and as to what was his fate will probably ever remain a mystery. He left no written records.

## THE INDIANS

When the first white men arrived at the spot where St. Augustine now stands they found a village of several thousand Indians. A member of Sir John Hawkins' expedition which visited here in 1565, writes of these people:

"The houses of the Indians are not many together for in one house an hundred of them do lodge. They being more like a great barn and in strength not inferior to ours, for they have stanchions and rafters of whole trees and are covered with palmetto leaves; having no place divided but one small room for their king and queen. In the midst of this house is a hearth where they make great fires all night, and sleep upon certain places of wood hewn in for the bowing of their backs, and another place made high for their heads."

They wore but little clothing. Their food was well cooked in earthen pots. They were a kind hearted and intelligent people.

All that remains in Florida today of that once mighty and noble race are a few Seminoles, who for three-quarters of a century have wandered hither and yon among the everglades, with not a foot of ground they might call their own — always alert — suspicious of the white man's every move. The rest have been removed to the west.

## DISCOVERY OF FLORIDA

In 1492 Columbus sailing on an unknown sea discovered the Bahama Islands. Five years later John Cabot discovered the mainland of North America and the same year Americus Vesputius landed in South America.

Juan Ponce de Leon was born in Spain in the year 1460, a scion of one of Spain's noblest families. Having served with distinction against the Moors, he was appointed, in 1502, Governor of the eastern part of the island of Hispanola. In 1510 he was appointed Governor of Porto Rico, and succeeded in two years in conquering the whole island. He was then deprived of his post. Having heard



from the natives a tradition of a spring, located on an island to the north, the waters of which would restore one's youth; and being very desirous of becoming young again, he fitted out at his own expense three caravels and set sail. On April 2, 1513, he landed near what is now St. Augustine and this being the time of the Feast of Flowers (Easter Season) and the region being covered with fair woodlands, he named his discovery Florida. He soon returned to Spain.

Two years later, unknown to him, another Spanish explorer came to Florida and attempted to make prisoners of the natives, killing many of them. In 1521 Ponce de Leon again returned, and landed near Tampa Bay where the Indians attacked him on all sides and he succeeded in escaping only after a desperate battle in which most of his men were killed and he himself wounded in the leg with a poison arrow, which caused his death soon after his return to Porto Rico. He died believing he had discovered an island.

## THE HUGUENOTS

In 1562 there sailed from France the first of those expeditions which had as their object an American refuge from religious persecution. Two vessels under Captain Jean Ribaut arrived off the coast of Florida in the neighborhood of St. Augustine. Sailing north they discovered the mouth of the St. Johns river where they erected a stone monument bearing the coat of arms of France. Having landed on May Day they called it the river May.

Continuing their voyage to the north they finally anchored at Port Royal, near the present Beaufort, South Carolina, and built Fort Charles. Leaving 25 men Ribaut returned to France for a larger force and the necessities for forming a permanent settlement. Ribaut failing to return, the men ran out of provisions and attempted to cross the ocean in a frail boat of their own construction. At sea their provisions became exhausted and as a last resort they cast lots and one gave up his life for the rest. The survivors were finally rescued by an English vessel. Thus failed the first attempt to plant a colony on American soil.

On June 22, 1564, three Huguenot vessels under command of Rene de Laudonniere arrived off what is now St. Augustine. Taking a few men in a small boat, late in the afternoon, he entered the harbor which he sounded and explored. His description is an accurate picture of the harbor as we see it today. He then landed and met the Indians who awaited him on shore. They treated him kindly. Among other things, in a lengthy account of this meeting he says: "For mine own part I pray God continually for the great love I have found in these savages." As night approached he returned to his ships and sailed at once for the river May. Here he established a settlement near the point now known as St. John's Bluff. He, with the help of the Indians, at once erected a triangular fort which he called Fort Caroline. No attempt was made to cultivate the soil and by the end of the summer of 1565 their provisions ran out and they decided to return to France. While making preparations for their departure Sir John Hawkins entered the harbor on the 4th of August. Seeing their distress he gave them provisions and sold them his smallest ship. Before they could sail, however, reinforcements arrived from France.

On May 23, 1565, Jean Ribaut, who had succeeded in fitting out his expedition had sailed again from Dieppe, France, for Fort Caroline. They arrived at the river on August 28th, to the great relief of Laudonniere.

Ribaut's preparation had occupied considerable time and in some way the knowledge was carried to Philip II of Spain, who of course considered the settlement of any foreigners in Florida (a name applied to the whole continent of North America) as an encroachment on the rights of the Spanish crown. Further, the Huguenots were regarded as detestable heretics, beyond the pale of humanity, hence a settlement of them in Florida must at all costs be prevented.

## SPANISH FLAG FOUNDING OF ST. AUGUSTINE

Pedro Menendez was a courtier who had acquired a high reputation by the success of his naval expeditions. He now undertook the command of an expedition, the object of which was to exterminate the Huguenots, establish a colony and implant the Catholic faith among the Indians. To carry out this latter work he brought with him twenty-six priests and monks. This expedition consisted of about two thousand persons embarked on board nineteen vessels, the largest of which was of six hundred tons burden and carried nearly a thousand people, a most unusual size for those days. Menendez expended on this fleet all he possessed or could procure, about two million dollars, while King Philip gave but a single ship.

On the 8th of September, 1565, he landed on the spot where St. Augustine now stands and established the first permanent settlement on what is now the territory of the United States — fifty-five years before the first pilgrim set foot on Plymouth Rock.

Ribaut, the French commander, learning that the Spanish were about to make a settlement, at once set out to attack them from the sea, leaving only the women and children and thirty-eight feeble soldiers at Fort Caroline. He, however, encountered a terrible storm and his whole fleet was wrecked on the shore many miles below St. Augustine.

At the same time Menendez marched by land, surprised the French at the fort, meeting with but feeble resistance, and slaughtered men, women and children in a most indiscriminate manner until checked by an order that, "No woman, child or cripple under the age of 15 should be injured," by which seventy persons were spared. Some of the prisoners were hung from trees and the inscription, "Not as Frenchmen but as Lutherans," placed over them.

Laudonniere fought as long as there was any hope but finally fled to the woods and joining a few other fugitives they made their way to the river, got on board their boats and so escaped. Laudonniere and the survivors sailed on September 25th, and after a protracted voyage and much suffering arrived in Wales and went thence to France where they were coldly received and died in obscurity.

## MATANZAS MASSACRE

Upon his return to St. Augustine Menendez learned of Ribaut's fleet having been wrecked and that the ship-wrecked French had returned up the beach to the inlet eighteen miles below, which they were unable to cross. Proceeding at once down the island Menendez requested them to yield themselves to his mercy in order that he might do with them as he should be directed by the "Grace of God." This they did and were brought across the inlet ten at a time and their



hands tied behind them. They were then led up the beach a short distance out of sight of their comrades and stabbed to death; two hundred perishing in this slaughter. A few days later one hundred and fifty more met the same fate, including Ribaut himself. On this account the river was named "Matanzas," meaning river of blood. This spot, consecrated by the blood of martyrs, is now marked by a suitable tablet.

Menendez, having succeeded in exterminating his enemies, now gave his attention to his colony. A fort, called San Juan de Pinos, was constructed of logs and earth. The town was laid out on the ground now occupied by the southwestern portion of the city, being separated from the fort by a creek, or river, later known as Maria Sanchez creek (a portion of which still remains at the southern end of the city). This creek extended north and terminated in a large swamp where the Ponce de Leon Hotel now stands.

The Indians were a continual source of trouble to the Spaniards. After a number of encounters with them in which many soldiers were killed, Menendez returned to Spain for reinforcements and necessary supplies. He was received with great favor at court but met with many obstacles and delays before he at last succeeded in getting a partial reimbursement for the funds he himself had expended. Before departing he was appointed Governor of Cuba.

He arrived at St. Augustine early in the summer of 1568 to find his colony completely demoralized, suffering from hunger and insufficiency of clothing. The Indians were everywhere in arms and three forts which he had left at the mouth of the River May had been destroyed by a Frenchman named DeGourges who, coming to avenge the death of his countrymen so cruelly murdered by Menendez, had captured the garrison and hanged the soldiers under the same trees where his countrymen had perished three years before, placing over them the motto, "I do this, not as unto Spaniards, nor as outcasts, but as to traitors, thieves and murderers."

Menendez restored order and established posts along the coast, paying particular attention to mission work, missions being scattered from Cape Florida as far north as Chesapeake Bay. Menendez soon returned to Spain, leaving his nephew as Governor. He was given a high position at court and in 1574 was appointed Captain General of the Spanish fleet but before assuming his new duties he died of a fever, being fifty-five years of age.

## SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

The settlement work outside of St. Augustine advanced but slowly, mainly consisting of garrisons and missions established at various points. At this period (1586) relations between Spain and England were strained, Philip was gathering together all his strength by land and sea for the invasion of England, and Elizabeth was using every means in her power to retard the Spanish preparations. Her most effective method was the granting to various sea captains commissions to capture and destroy all Spanish property in the new world. Among these was Sir Francis Drake, who in six voyages had captured immense booty from the treasure ships of Spain and from towns on the Spanish main and the West India Islands, thus serving his country and enriching himself. Everywhere he was successful and his name became a terror to Spanish mariners.

In 1585 Drake with a fleet of twenty-one ships sailed for the Spanish main,

plundering many towns and adding immensely to his own wealth. After which he sailed west. On May 28, 1586, he sighted a lookout the Spaniards had built on Anastasia Island. He immediately sent a boat to reconnoiter, which reported a Spanish town and fort located on the mainland. Putting a gun in his pinnace he took up a position opposite the fort and opened fire. The first shot struck through the Spanish flag. Drake wished to cross to the mainland and begin an attack at once, but his men refused to accompany him. During the night the Spaniards abandoned the fort. Drake, learning of this, at once crossed the bay to the fort. Lieutenant Cates, one of Drake's officers, writes:

When the day appeared we found it built all of timber, the walls being none other but whole mastes or bodies of trees set upright and close together in manner of a pale, without any ditch as yet made, but wholly intended with some more time; for as yet they had not finished all their worke. . . . The Platforme whereon the ordinance lay was a whole bodies of long pine trees, whereof there is a great plenty, layd across one on another and some little earth amongst. There were in it thirteen or fourteen great pieces of brass ordinance and a chest unbroken up, having in it the value of some two thousand pounds sterling of the King's treasure, to pay the soldiers of that place who were a hundred and fiftie men. The fort thus won which they called St. John's fort (San Juan de Pinos) and the day opened we assayed to goe to the town but could not by reason of some rivers and broken ground which was between the two places; and therefore being enforced to embark again into our pinnaces, we went thither upon the great maine river, which is called as also the town by the name of St. Augustin. At our approaching to land, there were some that began to show themselves, and to bestow some few shots upon us, but presently withdrew themselves and in their running thus away, the Sergeant-Major, finding one of their horses ready saddled and bridled, tooke the same to follow the chase, and so overgoing all his companie was, by one layd behind a bush shotte through the head, and falling down therewith, was by the same and two or three more stabbed in three or four places of his body with swords and daggers before any could come neare to his rescue.

Taking what valuables they could find in the town they burned the place and also the fort. Drake now sailed direct to Roanoke Island, the site of Sir Walter Raleigh's ill-fated attempt to establish an English colony in North America. Thence he sailed directly to Plymouth, carrying the first consignment of tobacco to England.

## MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES

After the departure of Drake St. Augustine was rebuilt and in the year 1593 twelve brothers of the order of St. Francis arrived in Florida to aid in the mission work among the Indians, the principal mission being situated on the island of Guale, eighteen leagues north of St. Augustine. Five years later, the son of the chief of Guale, dissatisfied with the restrictions and reproaches of the priests, incited a general conspiracy for the destruction of the missionaries.

He led the murderous band to the mission at Tolomato and there at midnight murdered Father de Corpa. Thence he proceeded to Topquini where he paused in his bloody work to enable Father Blas Rodriquez de Montes, at his request to say mass, with his renegade murderers as onlookers, after which he was slain literally at the foot of the altar.

The Indians continued their work of butchery until six priests had been killed, and Father Davilla so terribly mutilated as to be unrecognizable by his friends.

The Spanish governor was prompt in meting out punishment for these outrages, burning their dwellings and granaries where he could not more directly reach the offenders. The christian Indians of Tolomato and Topquini were brought back to St. Augustine. Those of Tolomato settled where the Tolomato



Cemetery is now located on Cordova Street and the Topquini settled around the Shrine of Nuestra Senora de La Leche at the foot of Ocean Street.

During the ensuing forty years mission work was pushed forward with considerable success. A catechism in the Indian language was printed. More than eighty new stations were established at various points between the southern extremity of Florida and what is now Virginia. The walls of one of the largest of these missions, in a good state of preservation, may still be seen near New Smyrna.

## APALACHIA INDIANS

In 1638 hostilities between the colony and the Apalachia Indians broke out and the latter attacked the fort. The Indians were driven back as far as their own province and a large number made prisoners. These prisoners were at once set to work on the fortifications of St. Augustine and they and their descendants were kept thus employed for sixty years.

Although St. Augustine continued to be the chief town its progress was very slow, and we find it stated with some degree of exultation in 1647, that the number of householders or families had reached three hundred.

## DAVIS' RAID

During the latter part of the 17th century Spanish vessels and the Spanish towns along the coast, as well as towns of the West India Islands, the northern part of South America and Florida were greatly harassed by an association of men known as buccaneers. They were mostly of French and English blood and the island of Tortuga was the principal center of their predatory lives. These buccaneers banded themselves together for mutual protection and to wage retaliatory war against everything Spanish, who by the arrogant assumption of a divine right, sanctioned by the Pope's Bull, laid claim to the whole of the new world. The cruelties practiced by them upon all foreigners, of which the history of that time is full, naturally led to these associations among adventurers of other nations.

The history of these buccaneers, or pirates, embraces narratives of cruelty and bloodshed unsurpassed in the annals of crime; mingled, however, with a few stories of high and romantic adventure, chivalrous valor and brilliant generalship.

Among these was Captain John Davis, who had gained a reputation as a leader by the capture of the city of Granada, Spain, where he and his men had taken considerable plunder. This leader now organized a fleet of seven vessels and set out to intercept a fleet of Spanish treasure ships returning from Mexico. Failing in this they sailed northward and in the year 1668 the people of St. Augustine were surprised by the advent of a pirate fleet.

There was no resistance, soldiers and citizens alike fleeing to the woods, and so leaving the pirates a free hand. An old writer, however, records: "They did not find much booty for the people of this town are very poor." The wooden fort protecting St. Augustine was in a weak and dilapidated condition. The raid demonstrated the need for a stronger fort and was one of the factors that led to the construction of the present stone fort.

These pirates continued to prey upon commerce until in 1819 a large division of the United States navy under command of Commodore Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie, set out to suppress them. He, however, met a greater foe in the dread yellow fever germ and died on the coast of Venezuela. In 1822 another expedition under Commander Biddle and the next year another under Commodore David Porter carried out the work and by 1825 the seas were cleared — the last pirate ship in American waters was gone forever.

## SETTLEMENT OF CAROLINA

Although the English and Dutch had planted colonies far to the north, there had been no opposition on the part of the Spaniards, until in 1663, Charles II granted the charter of South Carolina, and Charleston was founded in 1670. Thus the borders of the English and Spanish colonies approached each other too closely and a hostile feeling grew up. To protect themselves against the ever encroaching English settlers, the Spanish started Castle San Marco (Fort Marion) in 1672.

## GOVERNOR MOORE

In 1702, South Carolina, influenced by Governor Moore, sent an expedition consisting of six hundred militia and the same number of Indians against St. Augustine. Part of the expedition under Colonel Daniels came by land, attacked and took immediate possession of the town, the troops and inhabitants retiring to the fort. Governor Moore arrived shortly after with the naval force, but owing to the lack of heavy siege guns no impression on the walls of the fort could be made. Colonel Daniels was then sent to Jamaica for the necessary artillery. During his absence two Spanish vessels appeared before the harbor and fearing his retreat might be cut off, Moore raised the siege, abandoning his transports and such of his munitions and stores as he was unable to carry. Before retiring, however, he committed the barbarity of burning the town, this being the third time St. Augustine had been reduced to ashes by an invading force. Colonel Daniels on his return with some mortars and heavy guns, being ignorant of the withdrawal of the troops, narrowly escaped capture.

This expedition cost Carolina some six thousand pounds and led to the issue of the first paper money ever circulated in America.

After being in the fort for three months the inhabitants of St. Augustine, on the departure of Moore, were able to leave the close quarters to which they had been confined, but had to rebuild the town, and in this they received some aid from Spain, but the city had received a severe setback.

During the ensuing years many expeditions were sent out by both sides and many battles fought in which hundreds were killed. During this time the work on the fortifications of St. Augustine went rapidly forward.

## COLONEL PALMER

In 1727 Colonel Palmer, of Carolina, collecting three hundred men of the militia and a body of friendly Indians, made a rapid descent upon the Spanish and Indian settlements in Florida, carrying destruction and desolation over the whole province, even "To the very gates of St. Augustine."



## GOVERNOR OGLETHORPE

The settlement of the colony of Georgia in 1733 rendered inevitable a struggle for which both sides began extensive preparations. In 1740 a joint expedition from Carolina and Georgia, under Governor Oglethorpe, of Georgia, attacked St. Augustine. The naval force consisted of four vessels of twenty guns each and two sloops. The land force comprised a regiment of regulars just arrived from England, a company of Scotch Highlanders and a few Indians. They were shortly reinforced by a regiment of Carolina troops. On June 1st they had reached Fort Moosa, two and a half miles north of the present post office. They found this fort deserted and proceeded to dismantle it. Subsequently, however, Colonel Palmer was sent there with a garrison of 130 men. He was attacked on the night of June 25th by 300 Spaniards. Palmer and fifty of the soldiers were killed and twenty made prisoners.

Oglethorpe erected five batteries. One called the Poza battery consisted of four 18-pounders and one 9-pounder. The remains of this battery are still visible near the northern end of Anastasia Island. A monument has recently been erected on the spot. Another battery on the island mounted two 18-pounders. The other three batteries were located on North Beach. On June 24th the batteries opened fire but the ships could not cross the bar and so were out of range. The garrison at Fort San Marco consisted of 740 men and the inhabitants of the town, men, women and children, who took refuge there at the beginning of the siege, 2,143. A large number of animals were also herded in the court, to be used as food. The siege was formally begun June 20th and lasted until July 20th. On July 6th Governor Monteno of St. Augustine records that 153 shells had fallen on the fort and town. Some of the holes where cannon balls entered the walls are still to be seen on the water side of the fort. Many more have been filled in recent times.

Oglethorpe hoped to reduce the Spanish fort by starvation. With this end in view he guarded the inlet eighteen miles below St. Augustine. The Spanish outwitted him, however, by bringing their supplies through Mosquito inlet, sixty miles below St. Augustine, and transporting them overland. Being thus unable to reduce the fort either by force of arms or starvation, and sickness being rife in his camp, Oglethorpe was at last obliged to abandon the siege.

In 1742 Governor Monteno of St. Augustine, with about 2,800 men and fifty vessels sailed to attack Georgia and Carolina, but after sustaining heavy losses and leaving many prisoners in the hands of the English, he was compelled to abandon the undertaking. The next year Oglethorpe again made a sudden descent upon Florida, and marching to the gates, offered battle. The Spaniards could not be drawn from behind their defenses, and Oglethorpe, again declining to attack those walls, retired. So rapid had been his advance that forty Spanish soldiers were captured and killed by his Indians under the very guns of the fort.

## ENGLISH FLAG

### ENGLISH OCCUPATION

In the year 1762, Spain and England being at war, Havana was captured, and so St. Augustine lost its base of supply and was completely isolated. England, seizing this opportunity for completing her boundaries and getting rid of a

troublesome neighbor, signed a treaty (ratified February 10, 1763) by which Florida was ceded to Great Britain and Cuba was restored to Spain. This change of flags was excessively distasteful to the Spanish in St. Augustine, and they left, some for Mexico, and some for the West Indies. So complete was this emigration that "not more than five persons" are said to have remained, and had it not been for the efforts of the commanding officer they would have destroyed every building in the town. The Governor laid waste his fine garden, and the people, before they left, assumed to sell not only the houses in town, but the whole country to the few who remained expressly for that purpose.

During the Spanish rule the material interests of the country had not advanced. St. Augustine was a military post depending wholly upon Cuba for her supplies and "Serving for no other purpose but to keep all other nations from inhabiting any part of all that coast."

The English at once began to develop the resources of the country. John Bartram of Philadelphia, Botanist to His Majesty George III, records that there were 900 buildings in the city, and that a small settlement of Germans was located where the ancient village of Tolomato had stood. The exports in 1768 amounted to 14,078 pounds of sterling, in ten years had increased to 48,236 pounds. During the year 1770 fifty schooners entered the port of St. Augustine besides several square-rigged vessels in trade with London and Liverpool. In 1771 five vessels arrived in the harbor from London, seven from New York and eleven from Charleston, and there were imported about 1,000 negroes, of whom 119 were directly from Africa. Forty thousand pounds of indigo were exported in 1772 and brought the highest price of any sold in London market. During 1779 forty thousand barrels of naval stores were shipped, and an increase was expected for the following year. "One can hardly even now penetrate a swamp or hammock along the Atlantic coast of Florida without finding distinct traces of English cultivation and improvements made by them." (Fairbanks.)

## CONFINEMENT OF PATRIOTS IN FORT SAN MARCO

In 1780, on the fall of Charleston, the British general, being anxious to remove the chief promoters of the revolution, sent forty gentlemen of high standing to St. Augustine and later twenty-one others were sent to join them. Among these was General Gadsen, who for ten months was closely confined in the fort. These prisoners were "treated with great contempt" to prevent them from "poisoning the minds of the people." After nearly a year they were sent to Philadelphia and exchanged.

The news of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence created great excitement in St. Augustine and effigies of John Hancock were burned on the spot in the Plaza where the monument now stands.

## FLORIDA RECEDED TO SPAIN

At the close of the Revolution the British Government found itself compelled to acknowledge the independence of the colonies and at the same time (1783) receded to Spain, Florida and Minorca, retaining the Bahama Islands.

In this treaty of September 3, 1783, it was provided that the English in Florida should have three months to evacuate and eighteen months in which to



remove their property. They left in transports, some to England, some to the Bahama Islands, some to Nova Scotia and some to the United States.

## UNITED STATES FLAG

### PURCHASE OF FLORIDA BY UNITED STATES

On February 19, 1821, a treaty was ratified ceding Florida to the United States in consideration of the payment of five million dollars.

On the morning of July 10th the guns of the fort thundered forth their farewell salute to the old flag as the Spanish troops marched for the last time across the draw-bridge. A pause—and then as the guns thundered forth a salutation of welcome, the Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze and the oldest settlement became a part of the youngest of nations.

## SEMINOLE WAR

Two years after Florida became a part of the United States it was decided by the Government to move the Seminole Indians to the southern part of the state. Accordingly a meeting was held at Moultrie, about four miles south of St. Augustine (the spot is now marked) at which seventy chiefs and warriors were present. This meeting lasted from September 6th to 18th, 1823, the Indians at last agreeing to give up their farms in consideration of fourteen thousand dollars, with an additional five thousand each year for twenty years, and move to the wild, unproductive country south of the Withlacoochee river.

As time went on disputes arose between the Indians and whites. The former did not restrict themselves within their limits and so gave some just cause for complaint. The escaped negro slaves formed a continual cause of contention, the former owners demanding their surrender and the Indians refusing to give them up. At last a desire grew up among the whites for the removal of the Indians and a treaty was entered into at Payne's Landing, on the Ocklawaha river, on May 9, 1832, by which certain Indians were to visit the West, and if reporting favorably the nation would remove west of the Mississippi, where they were to receive an equal extent of land. By the application of undue pressure this committee was required to sign a treaty whereby they approved of the change. The Indians were not satisfied with the report and refused to go. The government at once, however, began preparations for their removal. At a meeting between Indians and whites April 22, 1835, violent language was used and Chief Osceola, driving his knife through the treaty exclaimed: "The only treaty I will execute is with this." Matters soon reached a state where war became inevitable. The Indians bought large quantities of powder, and the War Department sent ten companies of troops to enforce their removal. The first important engagement is known as

## THE DADE MASSACRE

Major Francis L. Dade, with a command of 139 men, marching north from Tampa Bay, was surprised by the Indians on the morning of December 28, 1835, and Major Dade, with half his command, fell dead at the first fire. The battle continued until 2 P. M., when the last white man fell, all except four being killed. Two reached Tampa. One soon died and the other survived five years.

Osceola, who arrived at the scene in the evening permitted the Indians to take only the guns and ammunition, telling them they were fighting for a principle, not for plunder. The remains of these men now lie at rest under the three pyramids in the National Cemetery at St. Augustine.

The war continued for nearly seven years, during which time more than a score of engagements were fought. At one time the army consisted of as many as ten thousand men; the Indians, at the beginning, were about five thousand men, women and children. The army lost in deaths among the regulars fourteen hundred and sixty-six, mostly as a result of typhoid and malaria. The Indians were hunted until all but about three hundred were captured or killed. Those captured were sent to the Indian Territory. The few not captured escaped into the everglades, where the white man could not follow. Here they wandered as homeless outcasts until the Florida Legislature of 1917 set aside for their use a tract of one hundred thousand acres. The tribes now have about six hundred members. The cost to the Government in money was about ten million dollars. The cost in human suffering is recorded only in heaven.

Osceola and Coacoochee were by far the most conspicuous figures in this war. Osceola was born about 1800, being, therefore, about 35 years old at the beginning of the war. He was 5 feet 9 inches tall, powerful in build, with broad shoulders and deep chest. He was a fierce and implacable foe, skilled in all the Indian mode of warfare, a savage barbarian; but as great a patriot as the world has ever known. He deserves to be classed as one of the redman's greatest generals.

In October, 1837, General Hernandez surprised and captured two camps of Indians eighteen miles from St. Augustine. Among these prisoners, who were all lodged in Fort Marion, was King Philip, who desired the attendance of his son Coacoochee. Shortly after arrangements were made for a conference under a flag of truce, between General Jessup, Coacoochee and Osceola. This meeting took place on the morning of October 21, 1837, under a tree about seven miles southwest from St. Augustine (the spot is now marked by a suitable monument). Coacoochee, however, instead of accompanying the General, found himself closely confined in the fort. General Hernandez was ordered to go out with 200 men to meet and capture Osceola, and on his remonstrating with his chief on this violation of a flag of truce, was peremptorily ordered to obey. Seated on a log, Osceola with his 80 warriors, all unarmed, around him, began the conference. At a given signal the troops closed in and all the unsuspecting Indians were captured. Mr. Masters who was present, said: "I shall never forget that day, nor the sad, disappointed face of Chief Osceola and the other Indians. I thought it too unjust for anything."

Coacoochee and Hadjo, the medicine man, with Osceola, were confined in the court room at Fort Marion. The former two escaped by tearing their blankets into strips which they used for ropes. Then by digging niches in the masonry, they climbed to the ventilator, eighteen feet above the floor, worked their way through the horizontal iron bars eight inches apart, and escaped into the moat below, Coacoochee climbing down the rope, Hadjo falling the entire distance, about 25 feet.

On January 1, 1838, Osceola with 209 other Indians, men, women, and children, were transferred from Fort Marion to Fort Moultrie, in Charleston



harbor, where he died, broken hearted, on the 30th of that month, from an affliction of the throat.

## A CENTURY AGO

Some years before the Seminole war the cultivation of the orange began to receive much attention from the people of St. Augustine. Sewall says:

Then St. Augustine was one immense orange orchard and appeared like a rustic village with its white houses peeping from among the clustered boughs and golden fruit of the favorite tree, beneath whose shade the invalid cooled his fevered limbs and imbibed health from the fragrant air.

The annual export from the city was between two and three million oranges and the income derived was some seventy-two thousand dollars. In the orange season the harbor was enlivened with a fleet of fruit vessels.

## CONFEDERATE FLAG

### CIVIL WAR

On January 7, 1861, three days before Florida seceded from the Union, Confederate troops under orders of the Governor seized Fort Marion, hoisted the Stars and Bars above it and carried off several large cannon. It was an easy victory for at the time of seizure the Fort was garrisoned by one man who handed over the keys under protest. Fourteen months later the Federal gunboat, Wabash, entered the St. Augustine harbor and threatened to shell the town, but to avoid bloodshed and loss of property the mayor hastily raised a white flag and surrendered. On March 11, 1862, the Stars and Stripes were again unfurled at Fort Marion and Union troops remained in St. Augustine until the end of the war.

## AFTER THE WAR

Communication from Jacksonville was via the St. Johns River, a distance of 48 miles by boat to Picolata, thence by stagecoach 18 miles to St. Augustine. The road portion of the journey occupied six hours and cost five dollars. There was no bridge across the San Sebastian, but passengers and vehicles were ferried across. At this period there were two four-wheeled conveyances in the town. There were two hotels, the Magnolia and the Florida House. The former accommodated fifty guests and the latter thirty, and this we are told was ample for the visitors of that time. Ice came in barrels from Jacksonville and cost ten cents a pound. Milk, too, was a luxury, and sold at 20 cents a quart. In 1870 the population was 1,800. Provisions were brought by steamer and small sailing vessels, and the rates were excessive. In 1871 the stagecoach was supplanted by a railroad to Toco, 14 miles distant on the St. Johns. The rails of this road were of wood, over which a small car was drawn by mules. The rails were soon replaced with steel and the first locomotive appeared in St. Augustine in 1874. This, of course, brought visitors, the old state of things passed away, and improvements began to take shape.

Among those who came was Mr. Henry M. Flagler, who soon decided to erect here a hotel, which should be among the finest in the world. This building, the Ponce de Leon, was begun in 1885 and finished in 1887. While this work was in progress the marsh land abutting on Maria Sanchez creek, which then ran

up to King street opposite the entrance to the Ponce de Leon, was filled in. This required months and gave employment to hundreds of men. The material was brought from around old Fort Moosa, about two and a half miles away, a railroad being built to convey it. Eventually, on the site of this once unsightly marsh, arose that grand Moorish palace known as the Alcazar. Soon the marsh land on the east bank of the San Sebastian river was filled and hundreds of acres added to the city's domain. Palatial homes and hotels now arose on all sides and St. Augustine became the foremost winter resort in America.

## FORT MARION NATIONAL MONUMENT

The present fort was started in 1672.\* Spanish governors and soldiers came and went and still the work went on. It was not until 1756, eighty-four years later that the work, as we see it today, was finished and the engineer in charge could place over the entrance the coat of arms of Spain with the inscription, which translated, reads:

Don Fernandez the Sixth being King of Spain, and Field Marshal Don Alonzo Fernandez de Herreda, Governor and Captain-General of the city of St. Augustine, Florida, and its province, this fortress was finished in the year 1756. The works were directed by the Captain-Engineer, Don Pedro de Brazasy Garay.

During all the Spanish rule the structure was known as San Marco Castle. After coming into possession of the United States the name was changed to Fort Marion, in honor of General Francis Marion of Revolutionary fame. In 1924 by proclamation of President Coolidge, Fort Marion became a National Monument under the supervision of the National Park Service.

## BUILT OF COQUINA

The fort is built of coquina, a shell rock of natural formation, which was obtained from quarries two miles below the present light house, on what is known as the old quarry road. These quarries will richly repay a visit. The blocks of cut stone were carried on crossbars, resting on the shoulders of slaves, over a long causeway (still in an excellent state of preservation) to a landing on Quarry Creek. Here they were loaded on barges and transported down the creek and across the bay to the Castle, where they were again carried and placed in their present position.

Notwithstanding the fact that most of the work was done by slaves, we are told that upwards of thirty million dollars were expended on the work, and the King of Spain, on learning this, exclaimed, "Its curtains and bastions must be made of solid silver."

\* Original Spanish affidavit found in Madrid, Spain, and listed as Juan Moreno y Segobia, St. Augustine, October 2, 1672, Archivo Gral de Indias 58-1-26. The following is an English version: "Today, Sunday, the 2nd of the present month of October of the year 1672, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, the Sr. Sergeant-major Don Manuel de Cendoya, Governor and Captain General of these provinces of Florida, for his Majesty, in his royal name, being in the vicinity of the fortress of this presidio where the plan of the new fortress is marked out, accompanied by the judges, the royal officials, Sergt. Major D. Nicolas Ponce de Leon and Capt. Antonio de Arguelles who fill these posts for his Majesty in the presidio, and by many other persons and retired soldiers of the garrison, began on this said day, spade in hand, the royal officials and others associated with him, to break ground for the foundations, to commence the erection of the said Castle."



## BASTIONS AND TOWERS

The fort has four nearly equal bastions (the triangular-shaped corners), known as St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Augustine and St. Charles, and four connecting walls called curtains. On three of the bastions are sentry towers, while on that to the northeast stands a high watch tower, commanding a view of both land and water. The walls are about 12 feet thick at the base, 9 feet at the top, and about 25 feet high.

## PLAZA, RAMP AND TERREPLEIN

The plaza, or inner court, is 100 feet square, and the casemates, with one or two exceptions, open into it. There are 26 casemates, five dungeons and one magazine. The only entrance is through the sallyport in the middle of the south curtain.

The covering over the space between the inner and outer walls is called the terreplein, and is about 40 feet wide. Upon it the guns were mounted. Around the outer edge of the terreplein is a wall 3 feet thick and 6 feet high, known as the parapet. This was pierced for 64 guns. On the water front the parapet was lower.

The ascent to the terreplein is up an incline plane known as the ramp, recently converted into steps. The upper part of the ramp is supported by a peculiar shaped arch, remarkable for the fact that it was constructed without a keystone.

## CASEMATES

The two casemates at the right of the entrance were guard rooms, and contain fireplaces. Leading off from the inner of these rooms is a large dungeon which was used as the general prison.

The casemate at the left of the entrance was the commander's quarters, while the two rooms leading off from it were used by the other officers of his staff.

## SEMINOLE ROOM

In the southwest corner of the court is the court room, where a raised platform may still be seen. In this room in 1837 the famous Indians, Coacoochee and Talmus Hadjo, were imprisoned. At the rear of the room are the niches which they dug in the masonry to enable them to climb to the ventilator, through which they made their escape.

## COUNCIL CHAMBER AND POWDER MAGAZINE

In the northwest corner of the court is the room used as the council chamber. Leading from this is a dungeon, which was used as the powder magazine. At one side near the top of the magazine is a large niche with a small opening looking into the council room, but not visible from that side. It is supposed that this was so arranged in order that the Commandant could listen to the proceedings of the council without their knowledge.



Copyright, W. J. Harris Co., Inc.

**FORT MARION NATIONAL MONUMENT**  
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

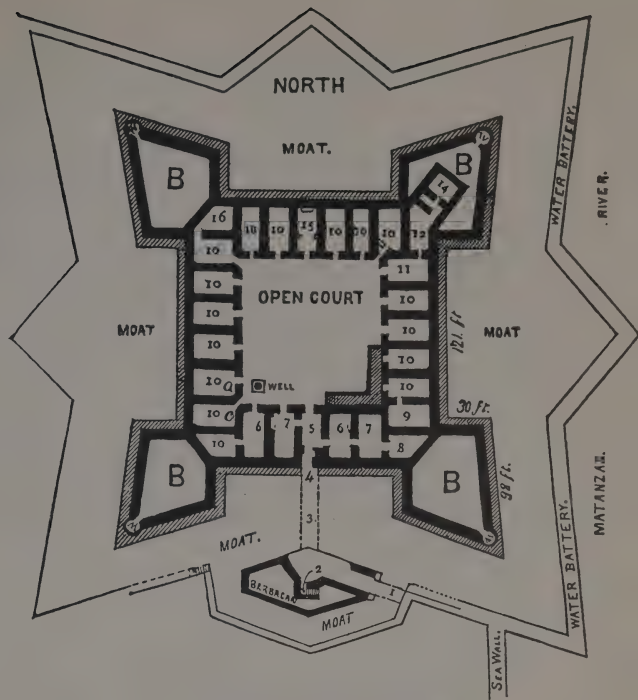
**POINTS OF INTEREST IN ST. AUGUSTINE**  
(Oldest City in U. S. A.)



CATHEDRAL OF ST. AUGUSTINE, IN THE  
OLDEST PARISH IN AMERICA

**OLDEST HOUSE** — Historical  
**FORT MARION**  
**OLDEST SCHOOL HOUSE**  
 Old Slave Market  
**OSTRICH-ALLIGATOR FARM**  
**OLD SPANISH TREASURY**  
**VILLA ZORAYDA**  
**DON TOLEDO HOUSE**  
 Florida Museum of Natural History  
 Municipal Yacht Pier — C. of O. H.  
 La Leche Cemetery  
**FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH AND**  
 National Cemetery  
 Cathedral  
 Episcopal Church  
 Memorial Presbyterian Church  
**CITY GATES**  
 Old Huguenot Cemetery  
 Old Spanish Cemetery  
 Ponce de Leon Hotel  
 State Arsenal—formerly Francisco  
 Civic Center—Tourist Club H.  
**GARNETT ORANGE GROVE**  
 Bus Station — King and Granada  
 Old Curiosity Shop





# INE, FLORIDA

- PLAN OF FORT MARION
- |                                     |                   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 5—Sallyport                         | 10C—Seminole Room |
| 6, 7—Guards' and Officers' Quarters | 14—Dungeon        |
| 8—Jail                              | 15—Chapel         |

ciety

ry  
Headquarters

DIAN BURIAL GROUND



OLD SPANISH TREASURY

n Monastery  
quarters

Streets



OLD SLAVE MARKET



DON TOLEDO HOUSE

## CHAPEL

At the north side of the court, directly opposite the sallyport, is the chapel. The entrance to this room was very ornamental. This work, which had become nearly obliterated by the action of the elements, has recently been reconstructed by the War Department, great care being taken in following the original plans, which were obtained from the Spanish Government. Entering, we see on each side the niches for holy water; just beyond, on the right, pieces of cedar imbedded in the masonry mark the place where the confessional was fastened to the wall. At the rear is a raised stone platform for the altar and above the altar a large niche where stood the patron saint, Saint Augustine. Looking up, we see near the spring of the arch the ends of the old timbers which supported the platform for the choir. Directly overhead, near the middle of the room, is a square hole from which hung an immense wooden cross called the rood. On either side of the chapel are doorways through the iron bars of which prisoners could hear mass before being executed. The bars were necessary, as if a prisoner gained access to a chapel and knelt at the altar, he could claim the right of sanctuary.

## SECRET DUNGEON

At the northeast corner of the court is a room called the "pennancarrah". At the north side of this room we enter a dungeon, 30 feet long on the west side, 16 feet on the east, 17 feet on the south and 20 feet on the north. This we are told was a prison. Through an opening on the north side of this room we enter a room 5 feet wide at the east end, 7 feet at the west, 20 feet long and 15 feet high. This room was used as a torture chamber. From this room we find a small opening 36 inches wide by 30 inches high. This opening had been walled up in such a manner as to almost baffle discovery, but was found by Colonel Dancy and Lieutenant Tuttle in 1833. Passing through this opening we enter a dungeon 20 feet long, 13 feet wide and about 7 feet high. In this dismal place where not the faintest ray of daylight ever penetrates and far from the sounds of the outside world, were found crumbled human bones. The finding of these bones was reported to the War Department by Lieutenant Tuttle on July 21, 1833. Many stories and much controversy has arisen about the dungeon.

Following is a statement from Mrs. Fernanda Ximenes and her brother Victoriano Capo, lifelong residents of this city:

St. Augustine, Florida, Feb. 8, 1932.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"I, Mrs. Fernanda Ximenes, make the following statement of my own free will.

"My father, John Capo, a soldier in the Spanish army, stationed at Fort San Marco, broke through the sealed door of the secret dungeon in 1833. In this dungeon he found a large cage made of iron bands; in this cage were the bones of three humans, a clay pipe, a sole of a shoe, and an empty bottle which had no doubt contained water.

"I am 86 years of age and my brother who joins me in this statement is 81 years of age."

Signed:

Fernanda Ximenes,  
Victoriano Capo.



## MOAT

Around the fort is a moat 40 feet wide, which is now filled in to the depth of about six feet with sand. Protecting the entrance is the barbican, which the water of the moat formed into an island, access being gained to the barbican and thence to the fort by means of drawbridges. Inside the drawbridge was the portcullis, which ran in a groove still to be seen. Directly above the portcullis may still be seen a hole, some five or six inches in diameter, through which melted lead could be poured upon the heads of invaders, should they succeed in crossing the drawbridge, which, however, they never did.

Outside the moat on three sides is the covered way, a narrow level space for the massing of troops, which widens in spots, called places of arms. Outside of all, except on the water front, is the glacis, an earthen embankment leading up to the fort and so constructed that the guns on the walls could sweep every foot of it.

## HOT SHOT OVEN

The hot shot oven and water battery were constructed by the United States Government in 1835-42, the object being to heat shot white hot in the oven and fire them from the mortars at the vessels of an approaching enemy. The present sea wall was constructed at this time at an expense of one hundred thousand dollars.

Fort Marion is in all respects a castle built after the plans of those of the middle ages, and is today one of the best preserved specimens of the military architecture of its time. It has withstood many sieges and proven itself capable on all occasions of resisting the enemy. Its casemates and dungeons are viewed with wonder and amazement by more than one hundred thousand visitors annually.

## FORT MATANZAS NATIONAL MONUMENT

In 1924 Fort Matanzas was declared a National Monument by presidential proclamation. It is located on Rattlesnake Island near the mouth of the Matanzas or South Inlet about fifteen miles south of St. Augustine. This fort was built to protect the backdoor of St. Augustine from the impending attack of James Oglethorpe. Its construction was begun in 1737 without permission from the King of Spain, who had to pay for it.

It consists of a square of solid masonry, made of coquina blocks about 12 by 18 inches, 49 feet square at the base, 16 feet high to the top of the parapet, which surrounds three of its sides. From this is a tower 17½ feet high extending the entire length of the northwest side, the top being 33½ feet from the ground, and contains two rooms one above the other, the lower on a level with the terreplein, with a door opening on it. In the northeast tower wall is a large fireplace, the chimney of which is circular. In the southeast wall besides the door and window are loopholes for musketry, commanding the channel of the river. In the northwestern wall is a window, the other two walls have no openings. In the southeastern wall of the upper room are 3 loopholes and a window commanding the channel. A small dark room entered by a shaft was used either as a magazine or dungeon. A cistern is built in the solid masonry.

A detailed description of this fort can be read in the library of the Historical Society of St. Augustine.

The fort can be reached by boat from St. Augustine, or by a short ferry trip at Matanzas Inlet.

## CITY GATES AND EARLY DEFENSES OF ST. AUGUSTINE 1702-27

St. Augustine being surrounded by water on three sides, there was little danger of an attack except from the north. To guard against this, three lines of defense were constructed across the peninsula from the Matanzas to the San Sebastian rivers. Fort Moosa was located on the Matanzas river about two and a half miles north of the present post office. This fort was of considerable size. It was a complete fortress with four bastions, moat, drawbridge, etc., and garrisoned at one time with 133 men. A line of defense extended from this fort to the San Sebastian. The second line of defense extended across the peninsula near what is now Pine Street. The inner and last line ran from Fort Marion to the San Sebastian, and the present City Gates were then the only entrance to the city. The gates, as we see them today, were built of stone, but the rest of the wall was of logs stood on end. On the outer side of this wall was a moat, or deep ditch (a section of this may still be seen near the San Sebastian) filled with water, and the approach to the gates was over a drawbridge which was pulled up at night. An additional line of defense, consisting of a breastworks of earth, having on its summit several rows of Spanish bayonets, planted so closely as to be almost impenetrable, extended from the northern wall south on what is now the line of Cordova Street to a point almost abreast the barracks, from where it ran and joined the Matanzas.

## HISTORY OF THE OLDEST HOUSE

The traditional account of the Oldest House is that it was used by the Franciscan Friars who came from the convent of Pedroso, diocese of Palmata, in Spain, and founded the convent of St. Helena of St. Augustine. This convent was located where the State Arsenal now stands, just across the street from Oldest House.

THE  
OLDEST  
HOUSE



The St. Augustine Historical Society and Institute of Science has a copy of a letter written in 1601 by one of these friars stating that in 1599 their convent burned and they took refuge in the Hermitage and Chapel of de la Soledad, then being used as a hospital, where they remained until their convent and cells were rebuilt in 1605.

It is believed that the Oldest House was the chapel referred to in this account. Drake's map of St. Augustine (1586) shows a church in the vicinity of St. Francis Street and there is no proof that all the houses were destroyed in Drake's attack nor in that of any other fire. In fact, one of the early historians



of St. Augustine, Roman's, wrote in 1776, "The date on one of the houses I remember to be 1571," showing that houses built previous to Drake's attack were standing two hundred years later.

A map of 1764 shows a building on the site of the Oldest House. It had been transferred by Thomas Gonzales Hernandez to Jesse Fish, in confidence, to whom all the Spaniards were selling their ancestral possessions when the English took possession of Florida in 1763. When Florida again became a Spanish possession in 1783 the Spaniards were able to repossess their old homes, and this one in question (shown on a map of 1788), was purchased by Don Geronimo Alvarez, son of Michael Alvarez and Theresa Menendez. The house descended through the Alvarez family until it was sold in 1882. A perfect chain of title is established and copies from the present time to 1763 are on exhibit in the Oldest House. It is the desire of the Society to discover records to substantiate the tradition of the Alvarez family that this house had been the property of the members of this family since the time it served as a hospital for the friars.

On the key to the map of Mariano de la Roque of 1788 the description of the house located on the site of the oldest house is as follows:

No. 251: House of stone, the greater part large or oyster shell, and wood with some parts in bad condition, property of Mr. Tarsem with deed and land which it cites.

(From map of Mariano de la Roque, 1788)

The ground floor plan of the Oldest House corresponds with the ground floor plan of the house indicated on this old map. If those visiting the house will make a close inspection, they will be convinced of its primitive construction.

Recently the connecting house, Casa de Cannonosa (house of the cannon ball), has been opened as a museum, containing the collection formerly housed in Fort Marion and other relics.

## GUIDE TO ST. AUGUSTINE AS IT IS TODAY

St. Augustine during all the Spanish rule was in constant danger of attack. For this reason building operations were confined to as small an area as possible in order to afford mutual protection. It follows, therefore, that practically all points of interest are within easy walking distance from any hotel or boarding house in the city.

### THE PLAZA

Or park, is located near the center of the city, from which the streets radiate north, south and west.

### THE CATHEDRAL

This building stands just across Cathedral Street at the north side of the Plaza. The first Catholic church of which we have record stood on the southwest corner of the Plaza or directly across King Street from where the Episcopal church now stands. The foundation stones still remain beneath the surface of the park. In 1793 the present Roman Catholic church, or cathedral, as it is commonly called, was commenced. This building was without tower or steeple, and cost nearly seventeen thousand dollars, of which sum the Spanish government gave ten thousand. The disastrous fire of 1887 left little of this old building besides the walls. The work of restoration was carried out in 1888, at which time large additions were made in the form of a transept and a beautiful tower, the clock for which was a gift from Mr. J. Y. Wilson, a public spirited citizen.

In the old Moorish facade hang four bells no longer used, the smallest of which bears the inscription:

"St. Joseph Ora Pro Nobis A. D. 1682."

This is probably the oldest bell in this country, being three years older than that at the Dutch church at Tarrytown, N. Y.

### SLAVE MARKET

At the east end of the Plaza. In the early Spanish days there stood on this spot a wooden building used as a general market. Originally the waters of the bay came up to this building, forming a basin, so that meat and other produce could be unloaded at the market directly from the boats. There being no ice, all transactions were made early in the morning, after which the place was thoroughly scrubbed.

In 1823 the city contracted with Mr. Lorenzo for taking down the north wall of the market and cleaning and piling up the stone thereof. In 1824 a contract was made to enlarge and rebuild the market. As late as 1851 the Marshall still had charge of all sales and auctions. On a resolution of Councils Nov. 14th that year he was to inspect beef and fish at 6 A. M. and permit the butchers to cut up the beef and at half past six he will ring the market bell for sale of said beef and fish. In 1846 his charges for whipping negroes shall not exceed fifty cents. In 1849 it was resolved in councils, "That the Marshall take said negro in custody and he is hereby convicted to receive 39 lashes on his bare back in the Public Market". This was the punishment for breaking a law instead of the prison or fine of today. Auctions were held at noon. In 1837, "For each auction sale in the Market House \$1.00". In St. Johns County Records, Deed Book N, Page 126 is recorded the sale of a slave at auction, "At the Market House in the city of St. Augustine at twelve o'clock M. on the 21st day of April 1838 the said negro woman Sally, as the property of said estate at which said sale, William Traverse of said city being the highest bidder, to wit for the sum of \$701.00, the negro woman was knocked off to him as purchaser".

### CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

Just west of the Slave Market was erected in 1872 by the ladies of St. Augustine in memory of the forty-six brave sons of this city who gave up their lives to the lost cause, "—far from the home that gave them birth, by comrades honored and by comrades mourned."

### SPANISH MONUMENT

At the west end of the Plaza. In 1812 the Spanish Cortez formulated a liberal constitution, and throughout Spain and her colonies monuments were erected. In 1814 Ferdinand VII was recalled to the throne of Spain, and, notwithstanding his having pledged himself to abide by the new constitution, his first act was to declare it null and void, and order the removal of the monuments. The people of St. Augustine, among the rest, had raised a shaft with a tablet bearing in Spanish the inscription:

Plaza of the Constitution, promulgated in the city of St. Augustine in East Florida on the 17th day of October in the year 1812; the Brigadier Don Sebastian Kindalem, Knight of the Order of Santiago, being Governor. For eternal remembrance, Constitutional City Council erected this monument, under the superintendence of Don Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, the young municipal officer, oldest member of the Corporation and Don Francisco Robira, Attorney and Recorder. In the year 1813.



## EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Erected in 1826, and consecrated in 1833. The west transept is of more modern construction.

## OLD SPANISH TREASURY

The Woman's Exchange is located in the Old Spanish Treasury, St. George and Treasury Streets. Visitors will find this an interesting ante-bellum house with fine examples of Colonial furniture and charming old garden.

## POST OFFICE

Directly west of the Plaza, across St. George Street, is the post office, surrounded by a park. It was, during all the Spanish rule, the Governor's palace. Originally a large wing extended south toward King Street. The building also had a high tower. What is now the Post Office Park was then the Governor's garden, surrounded by a high wall. This garden was famous for its beauty.

## HOTELS PONCE DE LEON AND ALCAZAR

These palatial hotels stand just west of the Post Office Park, surrounded by beautiful gardens filled with tropical vegetation.

## VILLA ZORAYDA

A reproduction of the world famous Alhambra of Granada, Spain. The first concrete building in the south. The Villa Zorayda is famous for its Moorish architectural design. Opposite Hotel Ponce de Leon. Open daily.

## OLD CURIOSITY SHOP

On old St. George Street; sign of the Coat of Arms; one of the historic old coquina houses.

## ST. GEORGE STREET

Passing in front of the post office at the north side of the Plaza, we enter St. George Street, which for three centuries has been St. Augustine's main business thoroughfare. It still retains its original width of about nineteen feet, and many of its quaint old buildings with overhanging balconies still remain.

## AVILES STREET

Overhanging balconies, Old Convent, Fatio House, Public Library, Old House of Don Toledo—an interesting old Spanish Street.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY

This building is located at the corner of Aviles Street and Artillery Lane, one short block south of the Plaza. It was, in Spanish times, the King's bakery, and has undergone but few changes in the passing years. It was purchased in 1896 by Mr. John M. Wilson and wife and donated to the city as a free public library. It now has a large collection of books the use of which is free to the public.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MUNICIPAL PIER

Located just south of the Bridge of Lions.

## SAINT AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER

The New Deal has given to St. Augustine the most outstanding building of its kind in Florida, and will be known as the Civic Center. Built of native

coquina rock, hand quarried on Anastasia Island and hand hewn to architect's plans, this structure, costing \$68,000, has the appearance of a Cathedral, seating 1,000 people, with ante rooms for every purpose, tremendous fire places and an exceedingly large stage. It will be headquarters for St. Augustine Tourist Club, the oldest in the United States. It will also be used for conventions, recitals and community get-togethers. The building is located on San Marco Avenue just north of the City Gates and faces east overlooking Fort Marion Green and the Atlantic Ocean.

## THE BARRACKS

The walls of this building, which stands on the corner of St. Francis and Marine Streets, near the southern end of the sea wall, are among the oldest in America. The woodwork has been burned but the original walls remain intact. The building was first used as a Franciscan convent. About 1784 it was converted into a barracks and remained as such until recent years. It is now the Florida State Arsenal.

## OLDEST HOUSE

On St. Francis Street, beside the old barracks and perhaps ten minutes' walk directly south of the Plaza (near the end of the sea wall).

For more than a century this building has been one of the chief points of interest to the tourist.

The house is a curious Old World structure with low ceilings and large fireplaces. It is one of the chief points of interest and is visited each year by thousands of tourists. It is open week days from 8:30 to 6, and on Sundays and Holidays from 9 to 6. It was purchased by the St. Augustine Historical Society and Institute of Science November 15, 1918, the object being to preserve it in its original state.

## NATIONAL CEMETERY

Near the Barracks on Marine Street is the Post National Cemetery. Beneath the three pyramids lie the remains of the 139 men of Major Dade's command who were killed by the Indians, December 28th, 1835.

## CITY GATES

At the north end of St. George Street, less than ten minutes' walk from the Plaza, stands these ancient pillars, once the only entrance to the enclosed city.

## OLDEST SCHOOL HOUSE

On quaint old St. George Street, just inside the City Gates, stands the Oldest School House, under three flags.

This house is endorsed by the City Fact-Finding Committee and the Permanent Marker Committee of the St. Augustine Historical Society and Institute of Science, as shown by bronze tablet on front of building.

On a Spanish map of 1788 this house is shown as No. 53, block 7. A translation of the key reads as follows:



OLDEST SCHOOL HOUSE

"Wood house in *fair* condition, property of Juan Genoply, with deed and land which it mentions".

The building at first sheltered the guards from the City Gates; later used as the first English-speaking school house. Open to visitors daily.

### FORT MARION NATIONAL MONUMENT

Just at the right of the Gates, surrounded by the reservation, stands this historic structure, around which the history of St. Augustine and Florida have been so closely woven. It is open from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sundays. The fort is operated by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. No admission charge. Free guide service.

### FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH AND INDIAN BURIAL GROUND

On the east of San Marco Avenue, seven short blocks north of the City Gates is located the Fountain of Youth and Indian Burial Ground, which is visited annually by thousands of tourists. Open daily.

### GARNETT ORANGE GROVE

On the west side of San Marco Avenue. This grove is entered through an avenue of moss-covered live oaks. Open daily.

### Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

In the western part of the city, near the railway station, is the beautiful structure known as the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association. It was erected in 1906.

### MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

At the corner of Valencia and Sevilla Streets stands the magnificent edifice erected in 1890 by the late Henry M. Flagler in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Benedict. Over the east entrance is carved this text:

"Thy memorial O Lord is throughout all generations."

In the mausoleum at the west side, beside kindred dead, lie the remains of Florida's great benefactor.

### ANASTASIA ISLAND

Crossing the Bridge of Lions at the east end of the Plaza, we come to the Lighthouse, one and a half miles from the city. This structure, erected in 1873, is a first order light 165 feet in height. From its summit one can obtain an excellent panorama of land and sea.

Around the Lighthouse is clustered the village of Anastasia, a popular summer and winter resort.

On the ocean front opposite the Lighthouse is located Lighthouse Park, a municipal recreation center, including the new fishing pier.

### OSTRICH-ALLIGATOR FARM, ANASTASIA ISLAND

This farm, a short distance south of the Lighthouse, is the largest of its kind in the world, housing a large herd of ostriches. Here also we see thousands



of alligators, from the baby 'gator just hatched to the mammoth man-eaters centuries old. Included with this is also a natural history museum. Open daily.

### OLD CEMETERY ON CORDOVA STREET

One block west of the City Gates. This spot, no longer used as a burial ground, has seen many changes.

During the time of the British occupation the Dutch settlement built their church near this ground. Subsequently it became a burial ground of the Roman Catholic denomination, and the chapel standing at the far west end was erected.

Father Maguel O'Reilly, who erected the Cathedral is buried in this cemetery.

### PROTESTANT CEMETERY

The burial ground adjacent to the City Gates was formerly used as a Potter's field, where excommunicants and military criminals were buried. The land was subsequently bought and handed over to the vestry, or governing body, of the Presbyterian church. The cemetery is full of interest, though the oldest of the graves bear no inscriptions, probably because it was considered better to obliterate, rather than retain, the memories of the unfortunates there interred.

### NORTH CITY CEMETERY

On Ocean Street, six blocks north of the City Gates, is a very old cemetery. It is the site of the Indian village of Topquini.

In this cemetery is located the Chapel Nuestra Senora De la Leche and the grave of Father Blas Rodriquez de Montes.

Father Blas Rodriquez de Montes and Father de Corpa were missionaries from the Franciscan Monastery at St. Augustine, who were murdered by the Indians at the missions of Tolomato and Topquini located in the province of Guale some 60 miles north of St. Augustine. Their bodies were said to have been brought back to St. Augustine where they are now resting.

### ST. AUGUSTINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

This Society was organized about fifty years ago and through the untiring efforts of its members a great work was accomplished; but when the morning of April 2, 1914, dawned on the smoldering ruins of St. Augustine's old streets this work of years was gone forever.

Undaunted, however, the President Dr. Dewitt Webb, at once began the colossal and almost hopeless task of reconstruction.

### FLORIDA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, INC., DAVIS SHORES

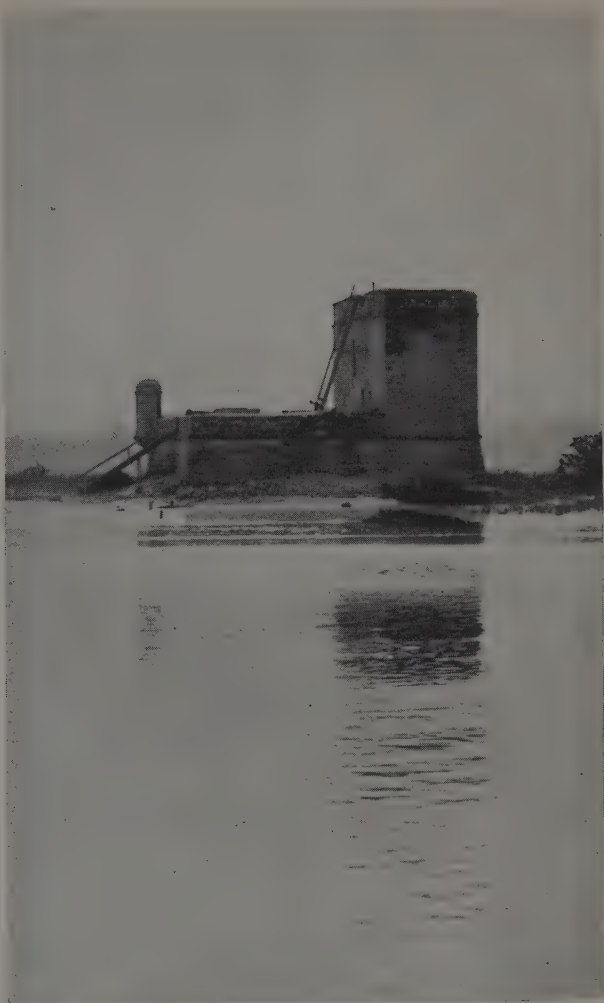
Just across the Bridge of Lions. Largest collection of mounted Florida birds, animals, fish and butterflies in the South. Live alligators, birds, animals and snakes.



OLD SPANISH TREASURY



PLAZA DE CONSTITUCION



FORT MATANZAS



QUAINT AVILES STREET



OLD CITY GATES



IN THE BEAUTIFUL FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH PARK





TOURIST CLUB HOUSE



BREEDING POOL AT OSTRICH-ALLIGATOR FARM



ANCIENT SCHOOL OF HAND-HEWN CEDAR



THE OLDEST HOUSE





COURT OF LIONS WITH MOORISH ARCHES IN THE VILLA ZORAYDA  
SHOWING THE ALHAMBRESQUE TRACERY



FLORIDA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



# HISTORICAL MAP OF ST. AUGUSTINE













HECKMAN  
BINDERY INC.



AUG 96

Bound-To-Pleas® N. MANCHESTER,  
INDIANA 46962



